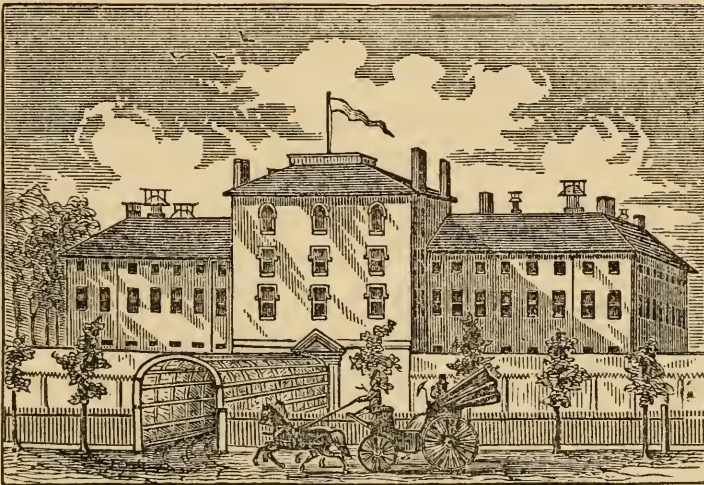

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS
OF THE
STATE ALMSHOUSE,



AT BRIDGEWATER.

OCTOBER, 1863.

BOSTON:
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1864.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

INSPECTORS' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Executive Council.

The Board of Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, in conformity with the fifty-fourth section of the seventy-first chapter of the General Statutes of this Commonwealth, respectfully submit their Tenth Annual Report for the year ending September 30th, 1863.

The health of the inmates for the past year has been unusually good; the number in the hospitals and on the sick list is comparatively small; and the number of deaths in the institution during the year past has been less than for many years. There has been no epidemic among them during the year, and scarcely an individual inmate, who came here in good health, has in that time been an inmate of the hospital, or required medical aid from the physician.

Much, very much of the health of the inmates, and their exemption from disease with the blessing of the Almighty Disposer of events, without whose watchful care and blessing all human efforts would be fruitless, has, in a great measure, been owing to the constant and unremitting care in ventilating every apartment, in having a free circulation of fresh air, in the uniform neatness of the numerous rooms occupied by the inmates, in the cleanliness of their persons, the regulation of

their habits, their diet and exercise, under the kind treatment, constant attention and strict discipline of the Superintendent, who has few superiors in that department ; and to his excellent lady, the chief matron of the house. This condition of men and things, however, is not produced by the natural inclination of the inmates, nor from habits formed previous to their admission here ; but is the result of unremitting care, uniform system and strict discipline in the management of the institution. Few, outside of the almshouse, have any adequate idea of the squalid condition of a large proportion of the inmates when they apply for admission here ; ragged, filthy, with every variety of disease to which “flesh is heir,” neglected by themselves and their friends, if they had any, they are many of them on the verge of the grave when received here. Could such persons, or those who may care for them, be induced at an earlier period of their disease to seek medical advice and assistance, either here or elsewhere before they are hopelessly past recovery, a vast amount of suffering and disease might be prevented.

The number of demented and partially insane in this institution is large, too large for their comfort or the comfort of those who, from necessity, are located near them. Every available facility is used to render their condition both of mind and body as calm and comfortable as possible ; but, as we have before stated in our previous Reports, another small building is much needed in which this class of inmates can be better accommodated, and less subject to excitement.

The sick, the aged and infirm, as well those out of as those in the hospitals, are furnished with capacious rooms, good nurses and every necessary medical assistance. Doct. Robertson, the attending physician, has been faithful in his attendance upon the sick, and generally successful in restoring them to health ; the best evidence of which is in the decrease in the number of deaths and the number of those on the sick list.

The number of children now in the almshouse is somewhat larger than usual, since the new arrangement commenced of removing the children to Monson. As usual, a large proportion of them when received are ignorant and friendless ; and of necessity require more care and attention than children accustomed to good examples at home and good discipline at school. When separated from their parents at an early age they are as

easily taught and governed and make as good proficiency in their studies as children in the ordinary walks of life. Two schools continue to be taught, one by Miss Marston, the other by Miss Jenkins ; both of whom for some time have been able and efficient teachers in these schools.

Religious services are held in the chapel on each Sabbath as usual by the Rev. P. L. Cushing, whose faithful teachings from the Bible are well calculated to have a salutary influence upon his hearers—particularly upon the children and youth, who have less experience in the ways of the transgressor, and are more susceptible to the teachings of peace and good will.

The farm connected with this almshouse is in good condition.

The improvements made upon the farm and its present state of cultivation, will be better understood by stating a few simple facts.

When the farm was purchased by the Commonwealth, some eleven or twelve years since, it was little better than a barren, unproductive waste ; much of it was a mere quagmire ; rocks, bogs and bushes were its most prominent features. At the present time, no inconsiderable portion of it presents the appearance of a highly cultivated garden ; and the quantity and quality of the produce annually raised and harvested are commensurate with its appearance. Seventy-five tons of hay have been cut and gathered into barns the past summer ; and the vegetables of the present season, though not yet garnered, give promise of an abundant crop. The fruit trees and vines are abundant and thrifty, and add much to the value of the farm. As in former years, so during the present year, many rods of durable stone wall have been laid with rocks and stones taken from the farm.

While the main object in theory and in practice has been so to cultivate and improve the land as to increase its productions, enhance its value and add to its means of support of the institution, improvement in the appearance of the grounds and buildings has not been forgotten or neglected. Few dwellings present a more cheerful and inviting aspect than the grounds in front of and around the almshouse ; few present better taste and judgment in the variety and arrangement of trees and shrubbery.

A few necessary repairs have been made ; the buildings have been painted ; a piazza has been built in front of the house, and blinds have been placed upon the centre building. New furnaces have been constructed in place of the old ones, which had become unsafe for use. A new, large and commodious barn has been erected with the means appropriated for that purpose by the last legislature.

The stock on the farm in number and value is about the same as last year.

The condition of this establishment at the present time, whether considered in a pecuniary point of view, whether in its improvements, its accommodations, the comfort of its inmates, or its real value, was never better, or more fully subserved the object of its founders.

The expenses of the institution, during the twelve months ending the thirtieth day of September of the present year, have been less than the expenses of the previous year.

For a detailed account of the financial condition of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater, its expenditures and receipts, we refer your honorable body to the report of the Superintendent, which constitutes an important part of this Report.

The reports of the Attending Physician and of the Chaplain, also annexed to this Report, will furnish accurate accounts of the situation and condition of the hospitals and the chapel, of the physical and moral condition of their respective departments.

We would not close this brief Report, without expressing our high appreciation of the services of our respected friend, the Superintendent, who, from the commencement of this establishment, has occupied the same position he now holds, with credit alike to the Commonwealth and to himself.

JAMES FORD,
J. H. MITCHELL,
J. B. THAXTER,
Inspectors.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the State Pauper Establishment at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN,—I herewith present for your consideration the following, as showing the transactions of the institution, for the year now closed :

SUMMARY OF INMATES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Number in the house, October 1, 1862, | . | . | . | 560 |
| admitted during the year, | . | . | . | 1,150 |
| in the house during the year, | . | . | . | 1,710 |
| discharged and returned, | . | . | . | 1,051 |
| died, | . | . | . | 123 |
| remaining October 1, 1863, | . | . | . | 536 |
| Men, 121 ; women, 184 ; boys, 130 ; girls, 101. | | | | |

EXPENDITURES.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Amount expended from October 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, was | . | . | . | . | . | \$8,828 04 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|

RECEIPTS FOR SAME TIME.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|----------|
| Cash for stock sold and other items, | . | . | . | \$501 85 |
| Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth, | . | . | . | 8,326 19 |

This sum (\$8,326.19) deducted from the amount of the appropriation remaining at the time of last report, leaves the sum of \$3,192.92 not required for the current expenses of the house for the year 1862.

Amount expended from January 1, 1863, to September 30, 1863, was \$23,326 47

Receipts for same period:

Cash for stock sold and other items, . . . \$438 43

Cash from treasurer of Commonwealth, . . 22,888 04

Total expenses for the house from October 1, 1862, to October 1, 1863, \$32,154 51

And the items of this expense are as follows, viz.:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Salaries of inspectors, | \$480 00 |
| Salaries of resident officers, | 5,901 00 |
| Consultation fees, (medical,) | 100 00 |
| Sundry persons, incidental labor, | 266 57 |
| Plumbing work, | 60 20 |
| Carpenter and mason work, | 79 93 |
| Lime, lumber, cement and bricks, | 30 93 |
| Dry goods, bedding and clothing, | 1,051 57 |
| Tea, coffee, chocolate and shells, | 613 87 |
| Boots, shoes and leather, | 973 04 |
| Beef and farm stock, | 473 50 |
| Transportation of inmates and merchandise, | 381 57 |
| Incidental expenses, | 92 16 |
| Fruit and vegetables, | 139 75 |
| Small groceries, | 92 14 |
| Hops and malt, | 46 50 |
| Salt, vinegar and pepper, | 139 10 |
| Lights, | 225 54 |
| School, record books, stationery and newspapers, | 89 57 |
| Post-office expense, | 24 79 |
| Furniture, papering rooms, &c., | 94 50 |
| Medical supplies for hospital, | 456 43 |
| Hay and straw, | 737 14 |
| Hats and caps, | 154 00 |
| Brooms, brushes, baskets, pins, lines, &c., | 72 55 |
| Painting, and stock for do., | 74 93 |
| Repairing boiler, furnaces, stoves and pipe, | 248 21 |
| Crockery, tin, glass and hardware, | 99 86 |
| Blacksmith and carriage work, | 169 54 |
| Tobacco, snuff and pipes, | 93 90 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Soap and material, | \$151 22 |
| Farm implements and seeds, | 59 47 |
| Sundry goods, | 37 37 |
| Fine feed, | 95 25 |
| Eggs, | 32 26 |
| Salt and fresh fish, | 304 97 |
| Butter, | 351 40 |
| Cheese, | 54 00 |
| Meat, | 1,554 38 |
| Rice, | 110 36 |
| Sugar, | 201 08 |
| Milk, | 599 86 |
| Beans, | 240 13 |
| Grain, | 1,069 66 |
| Potatoes, | 63 03 |
| Beef, | 1,256 50 |
| Pork, | 282 00 |
| Flour, | 6,472 00 |
| Crackers, | 79 50 |
| Coal, | 4,596 16 |
| Wood, | 235 00 |
| Fruit trees, | 11 00 |
| U. S. tax, | 5 00 |
| Table cutlery, | 45 65 |
| Glass, nails and putty, | 19 37 |
| Molasses, | 324 97 |
| Pickled fish, | 47 11 |
| Farm wagon, | 77 49 |
| Cattle pasture, | 7 00 |
| Pork hams, | 32 53 |
| Beef tongues, | 276 00 |
| Total, | <hr/> \$32,154 51 |

Balance remaining of the appropriation for the year 1863,
\$12,111.96.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Current expenses for the year 1862, | \$33,809 04 |
| “ “ “ “ 1863, | 32,154 51 |

Average number about one hundred less than last year.

Amount of inventory for the year 1862, was \$33,006.55. Appraisal, by the same person, for the year 1863, is \$41,283.92.

There has been received from the Commonwealth, for the purpose of building a barn, the sum of \$2,500, all of which has been expended. As was expected, this sum was not found sufficient to complete it, and leave was granted to use so much as might be necessary of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the year 1862. In accordance with this instruction, there has been used the sum of \$363.96, making the cost of the building, thus far, \$2,863.96. To complete it, about \$135 more will be required, and applied from the same fund; making the whole cost about \$3,000. It is 80 feet long; 40 feet wide; posts 22 feet high; with cellar under the whole, 9 feet deep—the whole built in a thorough and workmanlike manner; and is believed to be, in all respects, well adapted to the wants of the institution.

Some other improvements and repairs, much needed, but of small expense, are progressing towards completion; such as painting all the buildings, placing blinds upon the most exposed parts, together with a few additional feet at the front entrance, upon the main building. This, also, is to be paid from money appropriated, but not needed, in 1862, agreeably to a resolve of the legislature.

Balance of this appropriation for 1862, to date, is \$2,195.38.

Gentlemen,—In closing the financial year, you will observe that the expenses of the house have been less, also the average number of inmates somewhat less. When the unprecedented high prices of some of the items of living are taken into consideration, it would seem that, in this respect, the condition of the institution is found to be as favorable as you could, with reason, have anticipated;—our expense for fuel alone, this year, being in excess of last year to the amount of \$2,314.17.

Should I venture a thought or suggestion upon the general management of the establishment, or the State pauper system even, I am well aware that it could be nothing but a repetition of what has been said in former years, and, of course, to you void of interest: for your long connection with this and other

similar institutions, must have enabled you to be in possession of information of more worth than any suggestions of mine.

The usual routine of duties in the various departments of the establishment, has received all the attention the undersigned has been able to bestow; and in summing up for the year, he believes the facts will warrant him in saying, that as much has been accomplished as reasonable minds would demand, after knowing how limited an amount of assistance is received, from the number of inmates (which is large) admitted during the year. The opinion, among our tax-payers, is prevalent, that our State almshouses are asylums, for not only those who have become reduced to extreme poverty, not by any vice or fault of their own, but to a very large extent for those whose habits are of such a vicious nature as to produce a positive inability (for the time being) to earn a living. This opinion is correct. Although pauperism, in itself, is no crime, nor does any one so view it, yet that kind of poverty which results from practices ascribed to the class above-named, is surely quite near of kin to it. It is with such pauperism as this that we would recommend a more rigid and thorough system of admitting and discharging, believing it would result in good to the individual, as well as relieve the Commonwealth, in part, of her large pauper expenses.

In your capacity as Inspectors, you have become aware, without doubt, that these persons are constantly asking for and receiving admittance, when by their excesses and self-indulgences they are no longer able to wait on themselves; nor is it unknown to you, that upon the return of health, they or some friend who is on the lookout for the purpose, ask for and obtain their discharge, leaving behind neither labor nor money towards remunerating their best friend, the Commonwealth.

Of this we should not complain were it not so often repeated, by the same individuals and under the same circumstances. As it is, we think it calls loudly and earnestly for a change in the matter of discharging, whereby the rights and interests of the State may be better protected—for she has some rights, most assuredly, as well as those who so often gather under her wings to avoid shipwreck, in the storm seen in clouds of their own gathering. No one can pretend that any injustice will be done to those men and young women who, from their sinful

habits, are obliged to come here to "recruit," if they could be legally detained for a reasonable length of time ; for in addition to the needed labor they might perform here, there would be around them influences of a more healthful and reforming character, which to some might result in a complete reformation, while to many it would, at least, put further off the day of destruction.

There is still another class that need a little regulation. I refer to those robust men that call upon us during the inclement season of the winter, because, as they say, they cannot find sufficient employment to support them. As but little in the way of farming can be done here, with profit or advantage, so these too contribute next to nothing for their winter's support.

Now, if some intelligible plan could be adopted by which the two classes referred to could be more systematically admitted and discharged, it would result to their benefit, as well as the Commonwealth.

The present mode of getting along is ample for securing to the virtuous and unfortunate poor a comfortable maintenance, whether sick, infirm or disabled ; also for the proper education and training of the children ; but for dealing with the lazy, idle and vicious, something better than we now have is needed—something that would tend to diminish this particular kind of pauperism and its burdens.

About one-third of our inmates are children of a suitable age to attend school, two of which, with competent teachers, are provided. Here are afforded all the facilities of modern times, for a thorough and systematic course of instruction and training. This little, but interesting and important twig of the State charity, cannot fail to claim your sympathy, as doubtless it has, the evidence of which is seen in your frequent visits and earnest appeals to them, to so receive these school blessings that, when they shall become men and women, they will see to it that the indigent children of their day shall have the same opportunity as was given them, to become good citizens.

This is, of course, what you hope for, and all the compensation the Commonwealth desires. May your best wishes be more than realized from this, the most encouraging branch of the establishment.

Another interesting feature in the institution is the care and government of the insane, demented and idiotic, of which we usually average more than one hundred.

In this connection it seems proper to say, that if insane paupers are to be kept here, some more suitable apartments should be provided, and located near to, but entirely separate from, the main building in which they now reside. I do not offer this suggestion to you because I believe it would insure to the patients quarters any more comfortable. The necessity for providing a separate building exists mainly in the fact, that the wards now occupied by them are imperatively needed in caring for another portion of our family. If it shall be found that such a necessity does exist, perhaps it would be thought advisable to build sufficiently large, that after accommodating those here, there might be room for an additional number of the same class, always, I believe, to be found among the pauper insane in our hospitals. Be that as it may, your extensive and practical information in this whole matter is evidence that it will not suffer in your hands.

The hospital department, viewed by the casual observer, presents a scene both interesting and sad. Sad, because of the unmistakable evidence that many of this large number of our fellow-beings have become victims of disease, in consequence of disobedience to the laws of both God and man. But to those of you conversant with its details, it appears in another and quite a different character. When we reflect how much suffering is stayed by the arrest of disease, how much of comfort and good cheer is placed around those whose days upon earth have well nigh run out, it is then that feelings of satisfaction and joy are awakened within us; it is then that we feel a just pride in a Commonwealth whose mission is to gather into a hospitable garner all the sons and daughters of poverty, disease and affliction, and extend to them a parent's welcome. How well our beloved Commonwealth has fulfilled her mission, let the tens of thousands of her beneficiaries, to be found in almost every corner of creation, answer.

The chaplaincy continues as formerly its work of Christian effort, and if all is not accomplished that you would desire, it is not from any lack of interest on the part of him who conducts its affairs. Christ and him crucified is here preached,

together with such moral instruction as seems best calculated to awaken in the hearers a realizing sense of the great danger of procrastination. The necessity of self-examination and close investigation are earnestly and prayerfully brought to their minds ; and may we not hope that our exertions in this direction will lead many to think seriously on their latter end ?

To secure an efficient and economical management of institutions like this, very much depends upon the worth of the subordinate officers. None should be employed but such as well and truly understand their business, or, at least, will after the needed experience. When those are found who, with all their experience, do not possess those peculiar qualifications requisite, they should be at once dismissed ; so, on the contrary, should such as are found to be well fitted for the business be retained, because it is a work not likely to prosper with a large number of apprentices.

Respectfully submitted.

L. L. GOODSPEED.

BRIDGEWATER, September 30, 1863.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

James Ford, J. H. Mitchell, and J. B. Thaxter, *Inspectors*.

Salary of each, \$160.

| | |
|--|------------|
| L. L. Goodspeed and wife, <i>Superintendent and Matron</i> , | \$1,500 00 |
| M. Robinson, <i>Physician</i> , | 350 00 |
| S. A. Orr, <i>Consulting Physician</i> , | 100 00 |
| P. L. Cushing, <i>Chaplain</i> , | 200 00 |
| W. C. Howland, <i>Assistant</i> , | 500 00 |
| T. J. Smith, <i>Farmer</i> , | 400 00 |
| Galen Conant, <i>Farmer</i> , | 390 00 |
| E. G. Wood, <i>Nurse</i> , | 360 00 |
| J. H. Hamblin, <i>Engineer</i> , | 350 00 |
| H. J. Marshall and wife, <i>Watchman and Nurse</i> , | 360 00 |
| Margaret Youdell, <i>Assistant Matron</i> , | 225 00 |
| Mary B. Hanley, <i>Assistant Matron</i> , | 225 00 |
| Julia Decker, <i>Assistant Matron</i> , | 208 00 |
| Belinda Palmer, <i>Assistant Matron</i> , | 208 00 |
| S. S. Marston, <i>Teacher Boys' School</i> , | 240 00 |
| H. A. Jenkins, <i>Teacher Girls' School</i> , | 200 00 |

INVENTORY.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Horses, | \$400 00 |
| Cattle, | 1,398 00 |
| Swine, | 1,033 75 |
| Fowls, | 103 15 |
| Carriages and agricultural implements, | 1,980 12 |
| Machinery and mechanical fixtures, | 3,123 24 |
| Beds and bedding in inmates' department, | 10,172 33 |
| Other fixtures " " " | 1,987 73 |
| Personal property in Superintendent's department, | 2,743 86 |
| Ready made clothing, | 5,222 48 |
| Dry goods, | 255 74 |
| Provisions and groceries, | 2,196 58 |
| Drugs and medicines, | 438 89 |
| Fuel, | 4,918 16 |
| Library, | 549 45 |
| Produce of farm, | 4,760 44 |

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Board of Inspectors of the State Almshouse at
Bridgewater.*

GENTLEMEN,—The Tenth Annual Report of the Medical Department of this institution is herewith respectfully submitted.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of males admitted to the hospital, . . . | 274 |
| females admitted to the hospital, . . . | 349 |
| Number discharged, | 432 |
| remaining in hospital, | 79 |

Whole number receiving medical treatment during the year,
802.

Number of deaths the past year:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Males, | 66 |
| Females, | 57 |
| Whole number, | <u>123</u> |

Number of births:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Males, | 19 |
| Females, | 25 |
| Stillborn, (sex not recorded,) | 5 |
| Total, | <u>49</u> |

The principal diseases treated have been as follows :

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|----|
| Apoplexy, | 3 | Dysentery, | 5 |
| Brain, disease of, | 15 | Erysipelas, | 20 |
| Cancer, | 4 | Fever, Inflammatory, | 21 |
| Consumption, | 76 | Fever, Ship, | 1 |
| Convulsions, | 2 | Fever, Puerperal, | 1 |
| Croup, | 1 | Gonorrhœa, | 32 |
| Delirium Tremens, | 45 | Hip disease, | 2 |
| Dropsy, | 10 | | |

The diseases terminating fatally, and the number of each, have been as follows :

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Apoplexy, | 3 | Hip disease, | 1 |
| Brain, disease of, | 5 | Inanition, | 2 |
| Cancer, | 2 | Injury internal, | 1 |
| Consumption, | 61 | Marasmus, | 12 |
| Convulsions, | 2 | Old Age, | 4 |
| Croup, | 1 | Paralysis, | 2 |
| Dropsy, | 6 | Portussis, | 1 |
| Dysentery, | 2 | Pneumonia, | 1 |
| Delirium Tremens, | 3 | Scrofula, | 6 |
| Erysipelas, | 2 | Syphilis, | 1 |
| Fever, Puerperal, | 1 | Syphilis, (Congenital,) | 2 |
| Fever, Ship, | 1 | | |
| Gastritis, | 1 | Total, | 123 |

The approximate ages of those who have died during the year, are as follows :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Eighty and upwards, | 4 |
| Between seventy and eighty, | 10 |
| sixty and seventy, | 13 |
| fifty and sixty, | 17 |
| forty and fifty, | 13 |
| thirty and forty, | 10 |
| twenty and thirty, | 9 |
| ten and twenty, | 6 |
| five and ten, | 3 |
| one and five, | 9 |
| six months and one year, | 6 |
| Under six months, | 13 |
| Total, | 123 |

Number of surgical operations performed, six.

There have been few if any deaths from disease, originating in the institution, during the year now closed ; no epidemic or fatal malady having visited us.

The condition of the patients when admitted is well known to be generally of the very worst character, and usually considered incurable and sent here as forlorn.

More than three-fourths of the diseases result from sinful indulgence ; even a majority of the infants sent here are marked with congenital, or hereditary disease, and of course soon decline.

The sanitary condition of the institution is remarkably good, and the benefit to those unfortunate objects of charity, embracing your kind co-operation, with that of the Principal, and the efficient aid of your Consulting Physician, with the kindness of the nurses, all demand my most grateful acknowledgments, not only contributing to the welfare of the inmates, but making my humble labors during the year comparatively agreeable.

MORRILL ROBINSON, *M. D.*

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Honorable Inspectors of the State Almshouse at Bridgewater.

GENTLEMEN,—In presenting you my annual report, it would give me pleasure to speak more encouragingly than it is in my power. You are too well acquainted with the condition and character of those sent to this institution, to be told how sterile is the soil on which the precious seed of life must be sown. With many there is a want of capacity, and with a still larger number a want of disposition to understand and receive such instruction and advice as is fitted to prepare them for this life, much less for that which is to come. I have endeavored to select themes for discourse adapted to persons in their condition, and to illustrate and enforce the truth presented, in a manner to be understood by all. The attention has been as general and respectful, I should say, as in ordinary congregations; and there have been times when the enforcement of Divine truth and the earnest appeal have excited marked interest and emotion. A few have desired personal conversation, and I have been most happy to improve any opportunities which have presented themselves. The results of the year are known only to Him who has declared that his word shall not return unto him void, but shall accomplish that which he pleases, and shall prosper whereto he sends it.

My intercourse with the Superintendent has been pleasant, and he has extended to me every facility for the performance of my duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. LINCOLN CUSHING.

STATE ALMSHOUSE, BRIDGEWATER, }
September 23, 1863. }

